

over twenty estates. The services are conducted chiefly in Hindustani. Adults in evening classes have received much attention during the year. At Lal-Behari's station above twenty adults have been taught to read in their own language with considerable freedom, and those who learn to read generally attend church. Services in English and Hindustani have been regularly maintained in San Fernando, and in three out-stations every Lord's day in Hindustani. Lal-Behari, Sadaphal, and Jaipar-gasal have laboured faithfully. C. C. Sooden and others have been ready to respond to any call to duty. All have worked hard and with some success. In the year there was added sixty names to the baptismal roll—37 adults and 23 children. The high-school, under the able management of J. W. Corsbie, who had the advantage of two years instruction at the Galt Institute, is doing well. The number of pupils on the roll of the ten schools in this district is 448.

GENERAL REMARKS:—All the helpers, teachers, and monitors, meet regularly for instruction. They report at these meetings the condition of their schools. If there be any falling off, they are expected to account for it in a satisfactory way. They tell of the visits they have paid, and of any encouragements they have had. They study Geography, History, and Arithmetic, and the Word of God. They are supplied with maps of Bible lands. In this way every teacher is "like a scribe, well instructed unto the kingdom of heaven," and goes forth as from a theological seminary, to make known the way of Life. The principle of self-support is inculcated and is being developed in all the districts. Even in the Couva district, from which the missionary was absent for eight months, the native collections amounted to £18 stg. The Savannah Grande reports a new school house erected at Mount Stewart. at a cost of \$350 from local sources: At Princetown the collections were \$116.78; at Peparo \$350 were raised for building purposes. In the San Fernando Church the weekly collections come to £114: 10s., special, £86: 5s—equal to \$927.52. The planters contributed, chiefly to the support of the schools, £695: 12: 6. Two native evangelists have offered themselves as candidates for the ministry and are pursuing a regular curriculum of study. In a short time it is expected that they will be regularly ordained over Indian churches and occupy seats in the Presbytery of Trinidad. The Government of Trinidad has agreed to give annual grants of £50 each to four schools for the benefit of Coolies who have settled on crown lands, and these schools are placed under the charge of the missionaries.

FINANCE.—The total receipts for the maintenance of these missions in the New He-

brides and in Trinidad for last year were \$13,239.10; namely, \$6,581 from congregations: \$3,018 from Sabbath schools: from bequests and donations, \$1,933: from women's societies, \$328: from Wilows' Fund and Geddies Memorial Fund, \$591: from the Crerar reserve stock; \$584, and the balance from interest. The amount received for the Trinidad Mission from the proprietors of estates, the Coolies, school fees, and local contributions was upwards of \$5,000—very nearly equal to the amount paid from the Church funds. It is noted that the Crerar Reserve, originally \$10,000, has now been expended. It has been drawn upon to meet exceptional expenditure for twelve years, and was the chief factor in the purchase and payment of three houses in which the missionaries reside, of several churches, and boats for the missionaries. Henceforth all *extras* will have to be met from ordinary revenues. The Committee have obtained the sanction of the General Assembly for the appointment of a fourth missionary.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, *Chairman.*

P. G. McGREGOR, *Secretary.*

Sabbath-Schools, their use and abuse.

THE following is the substance of a paper on this subject read before the Presbyterian Council, by Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago.

There are two great departments of Christian labour, which may almost be said to have been created during the past century—Foreign Missions and Sunday-schools. It is true that, strictly speaking, neither has ever been entirely omitted from the services of the Church. Especially were foreign missions the glory of primitive Christianity, and the Churches of every century commanded that the children should be taught. Nevertheless, it is true that the institution of Sunday-schools as we now see them is scarcely one hundred years old. In 1780 they were practically unknown. It is certainly a most extraordinary phenomenon the growth of the Sunday-schools in the last hundred years in every Christian land. There are at present in Protestant Sunday-schools not less than twelve million scholars and one and a half million teachers, making a total of full fourteen millions. The development of this system has perhaps been most rapid in the United States and Canada. We have seven million Sunday-school scholars and nearly a million of teachers. They constitute a vast University and they have certainly affected